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Montreal, February 7, 1902.



	PAGE
Editorial.....	169
Contributions—At the Sign of the Pen	170
Prehistoric America	171
Societies—Undergraduates' Literary.....	172
Delta Sigma.....	172
Y. W. C. A.....	173
Y. M. C. A.....	173
Notes of the Colleges.....	173
Scientific Notes.....	174
The Stage.....	175
College Matters—Science Dance.....	176
International Student Convention at Toronto.....	176
Prologue.....	177
The Conversat—Poetry	177
Perplexed—Poetry.....	178
To My Landlady—Poetry.....	178
Class Reports—R.V.C.....	178
Science.....	178
Arts.....	179
Medicine	180

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Labelle	B 9.00 a. m., 5.30 p. m.	
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No. 13

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Editorial.

We believe that the Class Pin Committee have at last made final arrangements with the manufacturers, and that there is a prospect of the pin being delivered in about a week or ten days. While we still believe that it is a mistake to delay this matter until this date, yet we are glad that there is still a prospect that we shall be able to adorn our person with it for the short time that remains. Another matter that should be taken up at once by the Year is the arrangement for the Graduating Class photo. We are all aware how prone we are to procrastinate, and this is a matter that can be arranged now just as well as a few weeks later. The photo should be ready before the graduates leave, as many of them may wish to secure one and, to enable the photographer to accomplish this, some action should be taken at once.

Professor Carr-Harris, of Queen's University, representing the Dominion Institute of Amalga-

mated Engineers, is interesting the Science students of Queen's in this Society. It appears that a few years ago a number of engineers who foresaw the great possibilities in their profession in Canada conceived a plan whereby they should reap the benefit of these chances of the future, when old age should have deprived them of their abilities. Their idea was to make engineering a monopoly and themselves the monopolists. With this in view they tried to get the Canadian Government to pass a bill which should make a university degree valueless or a practical training of no financial benefit. The bill would prevent any engineer practicing who had not previously served an apprenticeship, for which he should pay fees to them, and when his apprenticeship was completed an examination set and examined by these same fossils in their profession would be his final qualification.

Through the efforts, however, of Professor

Carr-Harris and other gentlemen the bill did not pass, but each year attempts are made in the Commons or some Provincial Legislature to rush through this piratical law. To prevent such great injustice to those who had received a university or practical training the Dominion Institute of Amalgamated Engineers has been formed, and it would seem that to any one who wishes to become an engineer or enjoy the privileges of his degree this Society would prove of

great value. As for ourselves, we are not familiar with the Society or its peculiar functions, but, if as stated by the Queen's "Journal," the safeguarding of the interests of the student members of the Engineering Profession is its chief, or one of its chief aims, we are sure there will be no two opinions as to the support it will receive from that body and their friends.

Contributions.

AT THE SIGN OF THE PEN.

There died on January 28, at Curragh Chase, Limerick, Aubrey Thomas De Vere, son of Sir Aubrey De Vere, who died in 1846. The elder De Vere was a contemporary of Byron and Peel at Harrow, and was a poet of some note; Wordsworth having said of his sonnets that they are "the most perfect of our age." Born in 1814, Aubrey De Vere came into contact with many of the leading poets and men of letters of the 19th century—notable among them being Tennyson, with whom De Vere was intimate. His "Recollections," published in 1897, will thus be of special interest to students of 19th century literature. Among his works might be mentioned: "The Waldenses," 1842; "Poetry, Miscellaneous and Sacred," "May Carols," 1867-81; "Irish Odes," 1869; "Legends of the Saxon Saints," 1879; "Constitutional and Unconstitutional Political Action," 1881; "Essays, chiefly on Poetry," 1887; "Essays, chiefly Literary and Ethical," 1889 and "Recollections," 1897. Apart from poetry, De Vere was a forcible writer of criticisms and political essays, and was a journalist of note.

* * * * *

Arrangements have been made for the publication in France, of Kipling's "Kim." The work of translation has been done by M. Louis Fabulet, who has translated several of Kipling's works into French, assisted by Mr. Charles Fountaine Walker. The novel will be published serially in the "Matin."

* * * * *

"The University of Chicago Press" announces the publication of "Cours Complet de la Langue Française," by Maxime Ingres, Professor of Romance Language and Literature in the University of Chicago.

Kipling's now famous poem, "The Islanders," has called forth a great deal of criticism, both for and against. But we think it is on account of the very galling morsel of truth it contains that it is so hard to swallow. Listen to what a writer to the "New York Times' Saturday Review" thinks of Kipling and Kipling's poetry: "One of the most deplorable flights of literature to-day is the praise and uplifting of sheer, rubbish and trash. One of the greatest cheats, whose inanities—absurd, senseless and idiotic as they are—are raised to Parnassus on the pretentious Pegasus of criticism, is Rudyard Kipling, author of those choice and poetic accomplishments, *i.e.*, "The Absent-Minded Beggar," and more recently, "The Islanders." Whatever this gentleman writes, no matter how trashy he succeeds in making them, is lauded by the puppets of the press with ridiculous unanimity. In fact, his recent effort, "The Islanders," is being quoted *ad libitum* by the press, and a more jingle-jangle, common, vulgar thing, called a "poem" by the sadly mistaken newspapers, would be hard even for Helios to find!

This is a terrible indictment—but the writer, in crying down one extreme, has fallen into the other. It seems to us that Kipling, like most other writers, has had pretty fair treatment on the whole. He has had his admirers and his detractors. Some of his work has been excellent and has gained lasting popularity; some has been admitted poor, even by his most favourable critics; and Kipling would be the first to take such criticism in the spirit in which it was given. Time and the public taste will settle whether his work is to live or not. He is in many ways a national poet, and yet his meaning has not been fully fathomed.

He has seen much of the world, he has seen much of the British Empire, he knows her needs and her dangers, his being vibrates to

that pulsing trumpet-call for unity, for reform, for more evidence of the altruistic spirit of universal brotherhood, and he takes this method of arousing the slumbering sentinels of our freedom. No *vers de société* will bring military reform, free the slave, uplift and feed the poor. But strong, clarion-like verse, rugged by reason of its sincerity and touching a sensitive nerve at times, can and will work reform.

"The Islanders," a "half-military, half-political Dunciad," with its lashing satire of John Bull's "false pride and foolish self-complacency," may have lasting influence in pointing out needed changes in military training and tactics.

ACUS.

PREHISTORIC AMERICA,

WHO WERE THE EARLY AMERICANS?—WHAT BECAME OF THEM?

The recent discovery in Central Arizona of an irrigation canal of large proportions, which was used years before Columbus looked upon the western continent, has roused a new spirit for archaeological investigation in the southwest.

The remains of enormous and wonderfully made irrigation canals, constructed by a race of whom there are now no known descendants, are abundant in the region of Phoenix and Mesa, in Maricopa county, but this discovery of a canal that was evidently fed by the Rio Verde (in what is now Yavapai county), and which was so large that great logs and small barges could be easily floated along it, is the most interesting piece of prehistoric work found in Arizona in years.

It will take months of labour, much money and supreme archaeological enthusiasm to reveal the most instructive points about the discovery.

All who have investigated agree that there was once several cities of perhaps 100,000 population in Central Arizona, and that buildings, each constructed of a peculiar concrete of adobe soil and gravel, covering two acres in area and reaching 80 and more feet in height, were not uncommon for sun-worship in Southern Arizona, Los Muertos (a recently named city, but probably more than 3,000 years old), in Pima county, must have had some 200,000 population.

The remains of its city walls, reaching miles up hill and down dale, and the immense quantities of burned bone dust, probably the remains of aboriginal cremation ceremonies, betoken this. The vicinity of the Gila and Salt Rivers was the scene of the densest population, as the abundance of prehistoric implements and weapons and ruined walls show.

But the artificial waterways of these ancient and mysterious peoples are the most interesting remains found in this territory. Army engineers say they are marvels of engineering skill. The largest and best preserved waterway is 32 miles north of Phoenix. The water was supplied from the Verde River.

For nearly four miles this waterway passes through an artificial gorge in the Superstition Mountains, cut out of solid rock to a depth of 100 feet. After the mountains are passed it divides into four branches, the longest of which measures more than 40 miles, while all four aggregate a length of 120 miles, independent of the smaller ditches by which water was distributed over the soil.

Except in rare instances the smaller ditches have been filled, and in that part of the desert are obscured by the sand storms that prevail; but the larger one is distinct, and measures 64 feet in width, with an average depth of 12 feet.

Through this way the water for the support of the cities between the Salt and Gila Rivers was conveyed, and 1,600 square miles of country, now destitute of all vegetation except the sahuara and an occasional palo verde, was irrigated by it.

This canal reached to within a short distance of the Gila River and the water was taken from the Salt River for the apparent reason that at this point the north bank of the Gila was so high that the builders were unable to raise the water to the level of the surrounding country.

This part of the desert is covered with ruins, and must have been at one time the residence of a teeming population. Immediately south of this region several large canals were taken out of the Gila, and they extend quite a distance into the valley, one of them supplying the city which contained the Casa Grande—the largest, best preserved and most historic ruin in the United States.

On the other side of the Salt River there are more waterways, though they are not of such length. Here, also, was the principal city, 28 miles in length by 12 in breadth. It contained many large buildings, which are now little more than shapeless mounds of stone and mortar.

All the wooden parts of these structures have been destroyed by the ravages of time, and even the joists where they were protected by the stone and mortar have decayed, leaving only the vacancies they once filled.

Near Phoenix, in one of the ruins which are evidently those of some public building, the walls and roof appear to have been crushed together with great force, forming a huge pile of debris, yet standing to a height of 20 feet. The wooden beams in the structure, some of them eight inches in diameter, were bent, bro-

ken and thrown across each other in great profusion.

Some great deluge has apparently deposited a wash to a depth of three to five feet over the entire northern part of the valley. To this is due the fact that many of the canals are filled up and partly obliterated, though the formation is such that their courses are still easily traced; and by digging down a few feet and breaking through the sheet of lava, the searcher finds the bottom upon which a sediment of lime had formed during the years of constant use.

Geologists believe that the now extinct craters have not been active during the last 2,000 years, and, as the matter from them is found

in these canals, it must be that the people lived before the last eruption.

One of the errors into which writers upon this subject have fallen is the belief that the builders of these ruins were contemporaneous with the cliff-dwellers, evidences of which are found throughout all the mountain ranges, especially in the northern part of the territory.

There were undoubtedly two eras of inhabitation, that of the cliff-dwellers being the more recent of the two, and perhaps as long after the valley race had become extinct as our age is after them. As yet no theory has been advanced by which we can so much as approximate the age of the cliff-dwellers.

Societies.

UNDERGRADUTES' LITERARY.

The important question of Imperial Federation was warmly discussed before the *élite* of the Literary Society on Friday evening last. The speaking was, on the whole, interesting and excellent. We cannot but deplore that those who were perhaps most in need of enlightenment on this subject pleased to be absent. Might it not be well for some of them to recall the old proverb, "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom and the man that getteth understanding?"

Mr. Macmillan, Arts '05, opened the evening's programme with a most amusing recitation, Irish in dialect and in theme, which was highly appreciated.

The resolution was as follows: That Imperial federation would promote the material welfare of the British Empire, J. H. Cole, Sc. '04; and D. J. Healy, Arts '03, upheld the affirmative; G. C. Couture, Arts '03, and W. C. Munn, Arts '02, the negative.

Time and space will not allow us to here consider the individual speeches, admirable though each one was. The affirmative maintained that there were but three prospects staring Canada in the face: annexation to the United States, independence and Imperial federation. Of these federation was the most desirable, and the culmination towards which hopeful and intelligent people looked. Science had annihilated space; a message might be sent to Great Britain in as short a time as it would take a student to run to the R. V. C. Historical allusions were abundant. Imperial federation would usher in the reign of peace on earth.

The negative contended that Canada would

serve best her own interests by remaining in *statu quo*. It was asserted that a federation, to be successful, must take place in a contiguous territory and among people whose language and sentiments were the same or similar. Here also history was appealed to. The question, after all, was an economic one; and Imperial federation would inevitably involve economic injustice to some of the parts concerned.

The debate being thrown open, Mr. Drysdale, Sc. '04, and Mr. Dawe, Sc. '04, supported the affirmative in a mathematical strain. Mr. Edwards, Arts, '05, and Mr. Owen, Arts '05, spoke a few words in behalf of the negative. Mr. Edwards, in speech and manner, put one in mind of the good old days of Abraham Lincoln.

The leaders having summed up, the chairman, Mr. Chauncey Adams, was requested to give the decision. After a few valuable critical remarks, Mr. Adams decided in favour of the negative. The meeting then adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 7th.—Freshman Sophomore debate. Don't miss it! All turn up!

Delta Sigma.

Mrs. Clark Murray very kindly consented to talk to the Delta Sigma last Monday, on the Gouin method of teaching French. She spoke most convincingly of the advantage of the system and of its success in practical working. Mrs. Murray fully illustrated the plan of the method and showed how it differed fundamentally from all other system. A vote of thanks proposed by Miss Clogg, seconded by Miss Wisdom was unanimously tendered the lecturer whose kindness in speaking to us was much appreciated by all.

Y. W. C. A.

The regular weekly meeting was taken on Wednesday afternoon, January 29, by Miss Ada Dickon, '04. The topic was "Our bodies as temples," the passage read being taken from I Cor. III and VI, and also from Romans XII. The speaker pointed out the danger that exists for college students of cultivating the mind and neglecting the body; and reminded us that our bodies should not be regarded as our own, to use as we please, but as the dwelling-place of the spirit, and as such should have the greatest care. The importance of regular exercise was emphasized, especially in the form in which it is offered to us in the gymnasium. Thus, if we are faithful in this, as well as in our mental work, at the end of our college course we may say "all things have worked together for good."

Y. M. C. A.

The meetings of the Association in the Redpath Museum have proved so successful in interest and so well attended, in spite of the very unfavourable weather, that the committee in charge have decided to continue meeting there during the next two months.

On Sunday last the Rev. H. Pedley gave the last of his series of talks, taking as his topic, "Temptation," dealing with a few of the temptations which come to men in college and pointing out how they should be avoided.

Next Sunday is the day set apart by the "World's Student Christian Federation" as "A Universal Day of Prayer for Students and Colleges." As announced, we expected to hold a special University gathering with President Patton, of Princeton University, as the speaker, but owing to an illness which confined him to his house for several weeks, he has been obliged to cancel his engagement with us. Owing to the shortness of the time we were unable to secure a substitute. We will not hold any special service, but will hold one regular meeting in the Redpath Museum. Prof. J. Clark Murray will speak; for subject see card announcement.

There will also be special music.

It is expected that the meetings of the next two months will be especially interesting.

The usual social will be held on Saturday evening.

Notes of the Colleges.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Owing to the large increase of students in Sibley College, only three years of shopwork will be required hereafter. The Freshmen will have a year in the woodshop, the Sophomores a half-year in blacksmithing, and another in foundry work, and the Juniors a full year in the machine-shop. The new rule will apply to the present classes.

J. T. Parsons, of the College of Civil Engineering, has just published a pamphlet on "Lettering for Beginners."

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

A plan is under consideration for adding a wing to the north side of the Law School, 60 feet wide by 75 feet long, containing five stories and a basement. This addition would be used almost entirely for the book stacks of the Law Library, the present stack being thus made available for a reading-room. As the school is wealthy, compared with other departments of the University, no difficulty is expected from lack of funds.

The Harvard Memorial Society has arranged to place a bronze tablet on Hollis Hall, bearing the following inscription:

"Hollis Hall—Built by the Province of Massachusetts in 1763—Named in Honour of Thomas Hollis of London, merchant, and other Members of the same Family, Constant and Generous Benefactors of Harvard College, from 1719 to 1804—Occupied by Continental Troops in 1775-1776."

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY.

It was recently officially announced that a new method is to be adopted in determining the standing of a student. His standing is judged by the final written examinations alone in the following subjects: Mathematics, biology, English Bible, history, physics of the Second Year, psychology, logic, history of philosophy, economics, geology, evidences, education, ethics, and astronomy in the Arts course; and history of preaching, hymnology, church polity, pastoral theology, history of doctrine in the Theological course. The standing in all other subjects depends upon the results in the final examinations, and also upon the results of the year's work in class.

It has been suggested by some that in future the Students' Xmas Dinner be done away with, and that representatives be entertained at an At Home instead.

Mr. W. B. H. Teakles, B. A., Master in Classics at Woodstock College, has been compelled to give up his work for the year on account of ill health, and is now at his home in Ottawa. Mr. E. F. Reid, B. A., who formerly had charge of the Preparatory Department has taken up Mr. Teakles' work. Mr. Wier, of McMaster, is filling the position left vacant by Mr. Reid.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

Statistics of the Freshman Class show that it contains five men under 17 years of age, and, on the other hand, twenty-four who are more than 21 years; two men of 26 years, one of 27, and one of 29. The Class is, for some obscure reason, two months younger than recent Yale Freshman Classes. The graduating age of Yale classes for the decade from 1890 to 1900 was about 22 years and 9 months, and for the previous decade, one month younger.

The full report of student receipts and expenses in connection with the bicentennial celebration shows that the graduate schools raised \$670, the Senior Class in the academic department \$925, the Juniors \$966, the Sophomores \$1,085 and the Freshmen \$888; while in the Scientific School the Seniors contributed \$468, the Juniors \$501, and the Freshmen \$627. Altogether, including the alumni subscriptions of \$5,519, somewhat more than \$12,000

was raised, which supplied the funds for practically everything connected with the torch-light procession and the outdoor dramatics, and left over a balance of \$262, which is to be used for the bronze memorial tablet to Yale's first building. The inscription for the tablet will be written by Professor Dexter.

VARSITY.

The bust of the Honourable George Brown, presented to the University last summer by the popular Dean of the Medical Faculty, has just been placed in position on the north wall of the upper hallway in the library.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

President Harper, of the University of Chicago, recently received the following letter from a prospective girl student at Pecatonica, Ill.:—"Dear Dr. Harper, I know you will be pleased to learn that I have decided to attend the University School of Education this fall. I am going to Chicago next Saturday by the morning train, and, as I have never been in the city before, I would be glad if you would meet me at the depot. I am five feet four inches tall, have light hair and eyes and a pleasing appearance. I shall wear a dark brown travelling skirt and a blue waist with white yoke. I think I shall know you from your pictures, but for fear I make a mistake, will you please wear your card in your hat?"

Scientific Notes.

SENSITIVENESS OF A TELESCOPE LENS.

Some years ago a contributor to the *Youth's Companion* paid a visit to Alvan Clark at Cambridgeport, to witness the testing of the huge lens for the famous Lick Telescope. After the usual tests for imperfections Mr. Clark proceeded to show the wonderful sensitiveness of the lens to outside influences, such as the heat of the human body. The contributor narrates as follows what happens:

"He (Mr. Clark) walked down to the lens and held his hand under it about two feet away. Instantaneously a marvelous spectacle burst into view. It seemed as if the great glass disc had become a living volcano spurting forth jets of flame.

"The display was dazzling, waving, leaping, dancing, the countless tongues of light gleaned and vibrated; then, fitfully, reluctantly, they died away, leaving the lens reflecting only a pure, untroubled light.

"What is it? How do you account for the wonder were the eager questions.

"It is only the radication of heat alternately

expanding and contracting the glass. If I had put my hand upon the lens itself the phenomenon would have been even more violent.

"To a person ignorant of lenses the most supernatural sensitiveness of a mass of glass weighing several hundred pounds was astonishing, but to the scientist it is an everyday matter, for he has instruments that will register with unfaltering nicety the approach of a person fifty or one hundred feet away."

A STORY OF PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

The reputation of Professor Huxley as a teacher is well known. Almost equally so is his estimate that only about one-tenth of the students at his lectures understood what he was talking about. The following story of the great evolutionist appears in the recent *Life and Letters of Huxley* by his son, and although some may have heard it before it is still well worth relating. Huxley was accustomed to tell the story against himself, and Dr. (now Sir) Michael Foster used to add maliciously that disgust at the small impression he seemed to

have made was the true reason for his resignation of the Fillerian lectureship in 1867.

In my early period as a lecturer I had very little confidence in my general powers, but one thing I prided myself upon was clearness. I was once talking of the brain before a large mixed audience, and soon began to feel that no one in the room understood me. Finally, I saw the thoroughly interested face of a woman auditor, and took consolation in delivering the remainder of the lecture directly to her. At the close, my feeling as to her interest was confirmed when she came up and asked if she might put one question upon a single point which she had not quite understood. "Certainly," I replied. "Now Professor," she said, "is the cerebellum inside or outside the skull?"

CREATURES WITH THREE EYES.

There is probably no more interesting country in the world to a biologist than New Zealand, writes the New Zealand correspondent of "The Melbourne Argus," and to Professor Dendy is due the credit of having made some very valuable original researches in regard to some of the more characteristic fauna of the country. Nearly everyone has heard of the tuatara, the curious iguana-like-looking creature, now found only on one or two islands off the coast of New Zealand, and supposed to be the oldest living type of animal on the face of the globe. One of its most curious features is an organ on the head, which at one time was spoken of as the pineal gland, but which Dr. Dendy discovered

to be in reality a third eye. His paper on the subject caused the greatest interest in English scientific circles, and, as an illustration of the way in which research is specialized nowadays, it may be mentioned that while Dr. Dendy devoted himself to the study of the third eye one distinguished English biologist is "working out" the skeleton, another the kidneys, and so forth. In a short time, therefore, our anatomical knowledge of the tuatara ought to be complete. More recently Dr. Dendy has discovered another New Zealand creature possessing a third eye. This is the New Zealand lamprey, a favourite article of food among the Maoris. The third eye is situated right on top of the head, and is covered with a thin coating of skin. It is doubtful whether it is now of any practical use for seeing, but Dr. Dendy believes that at one time, far back in the world's history, there were two eyes on the back of the lamprey's head. He is further of opinion that at one time the tuatara also had two eyes where now only one remains. In the tuatara it is the left eye which has survived, while in the lamprey it is the right eye. The English lamprey has only two eyes, and is to that extent inferior to its New Zealand congener. But it has its compensations, for was it not recorded in our history books at school that an English King died from eating too many lampreys? No one can deprive the English lamprey of that distinction. Behold, yet another instance of the way in which the historical associations of the old world counterbalance attractions which we owe to nature alone.

The Stage.

Academy of Music.

Despite the increase in prices, Florodora is playing to crowded houses this week—and it deserves the reception it is being accorded. The music is bright and catchy, the plot strongly marked and it abounds with clever thrusts. Many, however, are of a nature foreign enough to fall flat in a Montreal audience.

The Principals are good and the chorus large, well drilled and able to sing. The costumes, especially in the last scene, are gorgeous. Taken all together, Florodora, this week, has already made Montreal Theatre-goers forget that it is only a week since San Toy was here.

Nex week Mrs. Patrick Campbell opens her much advertised engagement, and from the advance sale a big week is promised.

The gallery should be packed with McGill men on Monday, the 17th of Feb., to welcome

Percey Moore in Richard Carmel. Although only a year since he was a student at McGill he is now well on the road to fame as an actor.

The management of the theatre are willing to allow anything in the shape of a reception to him, and the night of the 17th will undoubtedly see The Faculty of Medecine out in full force.

Theatre Francais.

In a Woman's Power. This week play and Company both poor. Next week the musical comedy "Put me off at Buffalo" is promised.

Royal.

The first time for years found the Royal's doors shut on Monday—the Company were trying to melt the snow out some where near St. John's, and, judging from the performance being given this week they must have succeeded where snow-plough's failed.

College Matters.

Science Dance.

The dance given by the Undergraduate Society of the Faculty of Applied Science was held in the Science building on Friday evening, and certainly was one of the most successful functions ever given by McGill. The arrangements were in the hands of an excellent committee, and they certainly deserve great credit for the manner in which every detail was carried out. The Engineering building was brilliantly lighted and perfusely decorated, and the hall-room presented a veritable fairy-like scene, with its glow of crimson and white electric lights dotting the ceilings and the room itself alive with richly dressed and swiftly gliding dancers. Several rooms were set apart for those wishing to sit out, but the attractions of the drawing-rooms were too much for the majority when the gongs announced the beginning of a new dance. Between 400 and 500 people were present, and although there occurred a crush at times, yet everybody seemed to be enjoying themselves as never before, and everything passed off without a hitch. An excellent supper was furnished during the evening in the Architectural rooms on the third floor.

The patronesses were Mrs. Peterson and Mrs. Bovey, and the committee of management, Messrs. McBride, Burson, Wilson, Bigger, Cameron, Landry, Carlyle and Pillow.

The following was the excellence of music rendered by Ratto's orchestra:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| o. Extra Waltz..... | Rendezvous. |
| 1. Lancers..... | San Toy. |
| 2. Waltz..... | Calanthe. |
| 3. Two Step..... | The Runaway Girl. |
| 4. Waltz..... | Valse Blue. |
| 5. Military..... | Birds and the Brook. |
| 6. Waltz..... | Sourire d'Avril. |
| 7. Two-Step..... | Dolly Varden. |
| 8. Waltz..... | Floradora. |
| 9. Two-Step..... | Burgomaster. |
| 10. Waltz..... | The Mandarin. |
| Extras { 1. Two-Step..... | Hunky Dory. |
| 2. Waltz..... | Ma Lady Love. |
| 3. Two-Step..... | With the Colors. |
| 11. Waltz..... | The Highwayman. |
| 12. Two-Step..... | Charlatan and Soldiers in the Park. |
| 13. Waltz..... | Les Patineurs. |
| 14. Two-Step..... | Ma Blushing Rosie. |
| 15. Military..... | 'Wot Cheer thy Hearty. |
| 16. Waltz..... | Dolly Varden. |
| 17. Two-Step..... | Yale Boola. |
| 18. Waltz..... | The Ameer. |
| 19. Waltz..... | Sweet Dream. |

International Student Convention at Toronto.

As the date for the fourth Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement, to be held at Toronto, February 26 to March 2, draws near, preparations are being rapidly hastened, both at the Toronto headquarters and at the Volunteer office. So general is the interest in this gathering, that the utmost resources available are sorely taxed. Colleges and other institutions of higher learning from the Atlantic to the Pacific are taking steps to appoint large and influential delegations in cases where this has not already been done.

Interest in the city where the Convention meets is most natural. Its architectural beauty, its high reputation as a scholastic center, and its dominating influence in the evangelical life of the Dominion combine to make it an ideal gathering place. To this may be added, in the case of delegates from the States, the charm of the transplanted English life as affected by early French traditions. It is a bit of England with something of the Sabbath atmosphere of Scotland, mingled with the spirit and enterprise of America. The student life of Toronto is likewise a unique composite of British and American ideas and customs, with which it will be most interesting to become acquainted.

Interest in the coming Convention is further justified by the acceptance already received. These include the leading missionary advocates of the United States and Canada, missionaries from all the great fields, many of them with a world-wide reputation, and persons whose fame is in every mouth in connection with the recent uprising in China—the falsely defamed and rightly landed Dr. Ament and Prof. Gamewell, defender of the legations both of Peking, being among them. Yonug People's Society leaders, whose names are household words, will be present, as will men and women of spiritual power, some of whom are already known to students—Mr. Speer and Dr. and Mrs. Howard Taylor, for example. Editors and educators of influence and wide reputation will constitute an important part of the personnel. Best of all Mr. Mott, whose five months' tour among the students of Japan, China and India has been a prolonged experience of remarkable successes, will preside; his words will alike inspire and empower all who hear him.

Difficulties to be feared in case of a late appointment of representatives are suggested by

the fact that at a number of remote colleges delegations twice as large as were sent to the Convention at Cleveland in 1893 have been appointed, and also by the plans of large institutions like Cornell University and Yale, where the remarkable record of 1893 is likely to be exceeded. Since the delegates are to be entertained by the hospitality of the people of Toronto it has been necessary to limit the total attendance to 2,500, of whom 2,000 will be students. From present indications it is apparent that this number of men and women from fully 500 institutions will easily be reached—undoubtedly the greatest student religious gathering the world has ever seen.

PROLOGUE.

(Written for the Omega Alpha's Production of the
Heir at-Law.)

Since the day when the children of Terra
Strove to hurl mighty Zeus from his throne
Such disorder as last year hath witnessed
In Olympus hath never been known,
And Zeus, King of gods and of mortals,
Hath proved this disturbance to be
The sequel, unquestioned, undoubted,
Of the state in the Royal V. C.
For we hear that there poems are written
Such as raise wrathful wraiths of dead bards,
And that their students plan expeditions
To steal apples from theologues' yards.
But, though great be these crimes I have mentioned,
There are greater of which I will speak
Where the might of the strong hath been summoned
To encompass the simple and weak,
For the laws of great Zeus have never been broken,
From the laws of the world have ye turned,
And, what even the heathen hold sacred
Ye have wantonly sullied and spurned.
Hospitality's laws have ye broken,
Guests ye meet with insult and abuse,
Forgetting that strangers are sacred
And that prayers are the daughters of Zeus,
For the "Freshies" as guests ye invited,
Naming even the hour and the place,
Then made them perform for your pleasure
A nefarious three-legged race.
Think ye that such crimes go unpunished?
That he who shakes worlds at a nod
Will refrain, for respect to a mortal
From the terrible vengeance of God?
Nay, the anger of Zeus would have fallen,
But Athene majestic and fair,
Restraining his wrath thus addressed him:
"Mighty Zeus, I beseech thee—fear,
"For those thou wouldst smite are my people
"Who strikes at the Royal V. C.
"Aims a blow at the Goddess of Wisdom,
"And, by doing it ill, injures me.
"Art thou Zeus that thou smitest the wisest?
"Is it Jove who will strike those so high
"That they argue concerning the ego,
"And can work out cosecants with π
"They have climbed to the highest achievements,
"They do honour to me and my race,
"And, shall I leave them now unprotected,
"The Lord of Olympus to face?
"Nay, Zeus; by the shades of Avernus,
"By the face that I bear on my shield
"I command thee; nay, rather I beg thee,
"Thy reasonless anger to yield.

"Oh, terrible god of Olympus,
"Wreak thy wrath on the earth and sea,
"But temper thy vengeance with mercy,
"Oh, my lord, spare the Royal V. C."
She ended—the gods in awed silence
Await the response of their king,
He orders the fates to lay open
The secrets the future may bring.
Again there is silence; the circle
Has only a moment to wait.
Then, slowly, the answer is given
As cold and remorseless as fate:
"The mighty scroll of future things
"We cannot, dare not now disclose,
"No, not to Zeus himself;
"But, this we say, that in the R. V. C.
"The realm is ripe for rising and revolt,
"And, that unless a race of heroes shall arise
"Who for the R. V. C. shall dare to do
"Some great heroic deed,
"All things shall rise in strange and strenuous strife,
"And Earth and Heaven shall fall,
"And falling thus shall never rise again."
Then Zeus to Athene made answer:
"Oh, Goddess, my wrath doth abate,
"I shall strive to relieve the Donalds
"From the merciless mandate of Fate."
Then, turning to Hermes the winged,
He bade him speed down to McGill
And into the hearts of the students
Some desperate plan to instill.
Like a star he sped down from Olympus,
Took the form of a man on the way,
And wandered around through the College
Saying: "Fellows, let's get up a play!"
'Twas in vain that the students objected,
And said it was "rot"; 'twas no use;
For who can escape the Almighty
Or flee from the mandates of Zeus?
Like the madness that lay upon Ajax,
Like the spells that Medea could weave
The Frenzy laid hold of their being
And naught could its fierceness relieve.
"Heir-at-Law" is the play they have chosen,
'Twas written some cycles ago,
But the Fates have ordained they must play it,
So they do, although why they don't know.
But, amid all the pain of their madness
A secret joy fills their hearts,
For they know by their act they will rescue
Many possible spinsters of Arts,
And, so they now bid you all welcome,
But beg that in watching this play
You'll consider from what it has saved you,
And will make what allowance you may.

The Conversat.

Seductive strains of music soft and sweet,
An airy form—a gleam of whirling feet,
Soft glance that whispers, does he understand?
Love's sweet transmission through the eye and hand,
Transported from the prose of science cares,
Life's poetry steals o'er him unawares;
Dreams in his soul thought sweet of days long gone,
Ere duty called, when love and life were one,
Those summer nights, that moonlit lover's lane,
The good-night at the gate—'tis gone again;
As music ceases—all the dream is fled;
Fond fool to fancy? wander home to bed.
To unpoetic grind from such a scene,
May slumber come to bridge the gulf between.

M.

PERPLEXED.

Dolly was standing upon the landing,
I at the head of the stair,
She had pretended that she was offended,
I that I didn't care.

Just then Miss Dixey, a maiden of sixty,
Whom Dolly once said she detested,
Appeared on the scene, and, in manner serene,
Our "misunderstanding" arrested.

If the whole truth were known, it could easily be shown
That, only a few hours before,
These two ladies had met, played a long Ping-Pong set,
And each thought the other a bore.

And yet so complex are the ways of the sex,
So peculiar their methods, and queer,
That actually Miss Dixey, that maiden of sixty,
Kissed Dolly, and called her "my dear."

Now will you volunteer to make it quite clear,
And to settle my doubts, if you can,
As to what would transpire, if I rose in my ire,
And adopted Miss Dixey's plan?

MACFARLANE B. DAVIDSON.

TO MY LANDLADY.

Oh, beauteous creature, awe-inspiring sprite,
Under whose fairy tread the oil-cloth squeaks,
List to the lay of thine admiring knig it,
Who willingly would sing thy praise for weeks.

When softly gliding in at break of day,
Bearing with witching grace my frugal meal,
Thou shoutest greeting cross my tray,
How do I long those ruby lips to seal!

Thy cheeks are brighter than the red, red rose,
Thine eyes are bluer far than Union cream,
I look in vain for tints to match thy nose,
Thy clinging tresses are an auburn dream.

What latent power lies in thy glance severe?
Oh, tell me, will thy beauty ever fade?
Oh, tell me, why my boots are never clean,
And what becomes of all my marmalade?

Alas! the time grows short, we too must part,
Soon will thine accent cease mine ears to thrill,
But though thy form and face fade from my heart,
I shan't forget the figure of your bill.

Class Reports.

R.V.C.

1902.

Miss Oakley gave us afternoon-tea Saturday, when we enjoyed ourselves very much.

At a meeting of the Four Years Wednesday at the Undergraduate Society decided to buy our platform and fixings. A member was elected from each year to confer with Mr. Gould on library affairs. The President of the Reading-room committee spoke on the great discouragement the committee was labouring under and asked the co-operation of the students to better existing conditions.

One of our members has been reported to have developed a surprising resemblance to Paul Dombey.

Continuation of the competition on "cribs."

M. G. Smith's effusion left no doubt whatever on our minds that she knew what she was talking about, as her contribution is a *cribbed* one, altered sufficiently to suit the theme. It runs:

"I'm going to sing about a crib;
About a crib I'm going to sing;
A very beautiful thing is a crib;
A crib is a very beautiful thing."

When we first saw this it struck some familiar chord in our memory, but for several days we were unable to get the connection, then the original came back to us as we saw it some years ago; it then was:

"I'm going to sing about a rose;
About a rose I'm going to sing;
A very beautiful thing is a rose;
A rose is a very beautiful thing."

We have occasionally heard of people hitting on the same mode of treatment, and even the same expression, but the similarity here leaves to us but one conclusion: an inability to consider it in the results; however, we leave the final decision to our readers. We were unable to come to any conclusion concerning M. S. Gr-n-l-s' rhyme (or was it prose?), as she neglected to forward a key with her contribution; when the belated key arrives, if an overhauling of the prize list is necessary, a consolation prize will be given.

SCIENCE.

1902.

Many of the Graduating Class attended the Conversat and enjoyed themselves immensely.

M-r-p-h looked charming in a yellow silk with old point trimming.

McB- was lovely in white, which set off the graceful figure to perfection.

J. M. S. was entrancing in pale blue silk, pleated lengthwise.

B-g-r wore gauze with a fetching train of like material.

Sh-w wore pink silk with narrow stripes.

McK- was the belle of the ball in low (rubber) neck and short sleeves.

H-g-n was a real princess in white satin slippers to match.

F-r-m-n was a whole constellation, while B-r-d-n looked charming in a cream gauze with purple flowers.

That lame foot, so much in evidence about the laboratory, seemed remarkably well at the hop.

Peter has lately branched into fireworks. His pyrotechnic display on the Morday was much appreciated.

Those new electrical appliances McB. advertised for Conversat, night must have revolved only in his head.

"Why was H-m-n so swell in the military?"
"One, two, three, and a kick."

Addie has just come back after a week with a sprained ankle. We missed him at the hop though hopping is his specialty these days.

1905.

For some time it appeared as though all the Class would not get back after the holidays, but the late arrivals have nearly all returned again, Mi-ch-ls, however, has not put in an appearance yet.

We are glad to notice that Redpath has so far recovered from his painful injury that he can join us again. It was unfortunate that he was laid up just before the examination, but, judging from his high standing throughout the term, there is no doubt that he would have taken even a higher place on the list than he did.

Another member of the Class, McCosham, has been even more unfortunate. Last October his wrist was broken and he had just recovered from that when he was down again with appendicitis. He has been in the hospital for over seven weeks and, after a hard fight for life, he is now recovering rapidly.

It is to be hoped that those who have not yet paid their subscriptions to the OUTLOOK and are always forgetting to do so will not be so forgetful when the examination comes on. The names of those who have not paid would make good material for reading any week when the other news is scarce. It is also reported that the cash is not coming in very fast to the Undergraduates' Society, however, when we all get a B. Sc. we can pay then.

Dr. Cunliffe is back again after a long illness. He was warmly greeted by the Class last Thursday morning as he entered the room for the first time this year.

ARTS.

1902.

After having been reasoned with, even as a man reasoneth with a balky mule, the reporter has felt it his duty to attempt to evolve another column of rubbish.

Most of the men are putting in all their spare time cultivating a dignified look in anticipation at the ordeal at Notman's.

While we are not a particularly timid Year,

and are more or less accustomed to domestic infelicity, we must confess to a chilly feeling along the spine last Wednesday when a portion of our English Comp class strolled in armed with ponderous hockey sticks. We understand that great devastation has since occurred. Hearing that we are to be shortly ousted from the hockey field, our men have decided to go our fair neighbour one better and are organizing a cooking class. A pie-building contest is to be arranged in the near future. The rink has been beautifully illuminated lately by the roseate hues of that Tam of A-ms, a cap, the bigness of which causes the wearer to appear at a distance like a diminutive specimen of *Agaricus Campestris*.

1903.

Complaints have been made that the remarks which appear in this journal under the heading of "Arts '03" are not of a dignity compatible with the position and standing of the Class. That the report is, in short, too light, its style too colloquial. Alas! how hard it is to suit the tastes of all. That which stirs the highest intellects is unappreciated by the vulgar throng. That, of which the common men partake, the high disdain.

Let us then be natural, nature for Nature's sake. In the words of the bard, let us strive after the hall mark of its genuineness, its sincerity, its expression. Let us commune with Nature in all her moods, ordering our life, according to her precepts. Oh! that we could all "hie away from the fathomless roar of the mighty city and the inexorable pressure of its strenuous life" (especially just before Exams.) and experience that wondrous thrill of exultant freedom, as cradled on Nature's bosom, mid heaving lakes and peaceful rocks, we gazed into that intense, clear star-sown, envying vault, and listened to the "rhythmic ripple" of the wave lengths on the ether. Would that we could call up at will that "all-pervading harmony" which suffuses the whole being and casts us into oblivion.

The soul of Nature is poetry, Nature is life, and life is infinite. "There is no work, no device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave."

"We are as clouds that veil the midnight moon,"

"We begin in what we end;"

in a word,

"All that was seems as if it had been not."

Remember the words of the immortal poet:

"And what were thou, earth, stars and sea,
If to the human mind's imaginings
Silence and solitude were vacancy"

1905.

By dint of many entreaties and questions, the modest Mr. Tannenbaum was induced to tell something about his past life. In the course of his narrative, Mr. Tannenbaum said that he was born in a large town (no longer

existing) at the southern end of the Dead Sea within the borders of Canaan. When still quite young he excavated a small cave in a sand-dune on the shore of the lake, where he hung up signs in several languages intimating that he would pay a good price for all antique clothing of any nationality or color. However, he soon tired of this, and having an irresistible desire for travel, he forsook parents and dear ones to wander about the wide, wide world. The first part of the globe to receive his attentions was the Deserts of Arabia. These he explored thoroughly, visiting the ruins of the ancient cities of Anthil and Moskitos, which he thoroughly searched, obtaining, free, many specimens of the antiquated furniture used by the former inhabitants. Leaving this rich and fertile country, he visited the equally prosperous region of the Sahara. Now, it was when in this place that he made himself famous by discovering a diamond while searching among the bleached remains of a camel for its wish-bone, which as he thought, existed between the two humps on the back. Being now wealthy enough to live at ease, he determined to come to Canada where, needless to say, he now is. As to his after-life, nothing need be said, for it is well known by everyone.

The delinquents who have not as yet paid the treasurer the amount called for to cover the cost of the new Minute Book and Class Photo are requested to do so at once. As the amount is not a killing one, everybody should pay without more ado and so preserve the good name of '05.

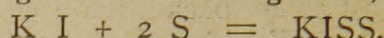
Much sympathy is felt by all for Mr. Louis V. King, who broke his neck in an interesting game with '04. However, no alarm need be felt, for, owing to his elastic constitution, Mr. Louis V. is improving rapidly, but, what is much more important, '94 was beaten thoroughly,

Sad to relate the Class is going to the dogs! Who is to blame for this? Why, the Y.M., for the attraction of a certain table covered with green baize in that building is proving too great for many of our classmates. Already two or three have been "broke" over a game.

MEDICINE.

1904.

"Potassium iodide and sulphur under slight pressure give an interesting result, as follows:—



"This experiment is dangerous, and the above result may not be accomplished, and, instead, the reaction may be violent. Therefore, this experiment should be tried in the absence of light, and when few (usually two) are present." Ex.

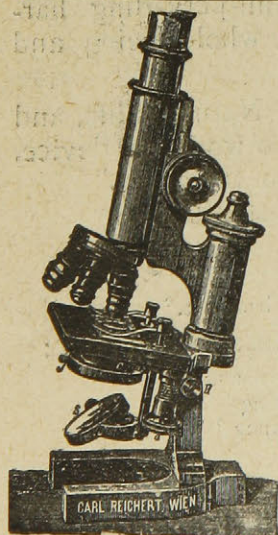
The appearance of Mr. Clarence Miller, clad in full regimentals, cast a radiant glow over the dissecting room and its denizens last Saturday morning. Many a toiling student was cheered by the sight, call again, Clarence.

It seems unnatural that no one has been approaching us for any money of late. This will not last long, for soon the "Annual" will appear.

Where has Billings disappeared to? We have not seen him for some time.

It is curious what changes time brings forth. A twelve month ago we frolicked about and wondered what caused the Second Year to look so gloomy and work so desperately. Now a year has passed, and the fear of anatomy has laid us by the heels in our turn. This is indeed a time to try men's souls.

Great is Gray and Dr. S. is his prophet.
Ora pro nobis!



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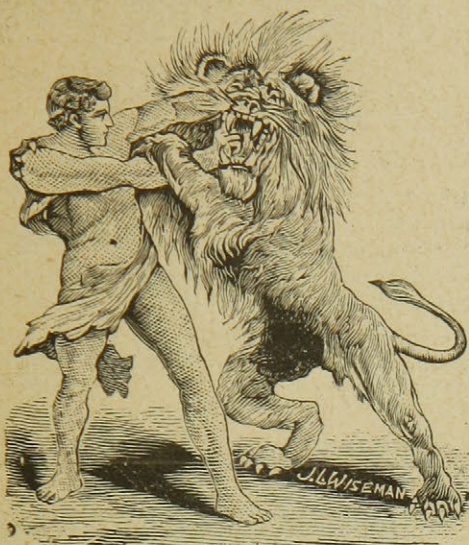
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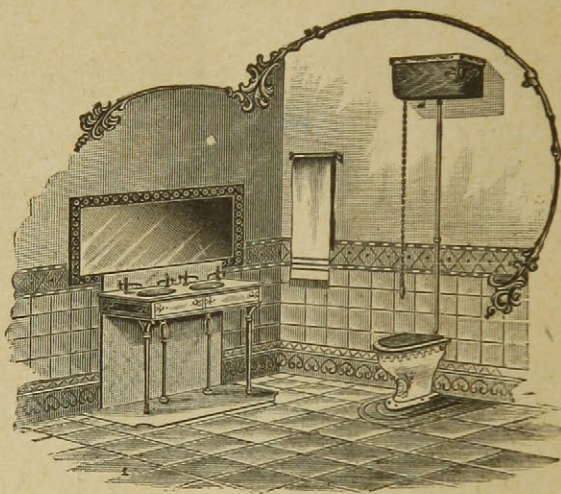
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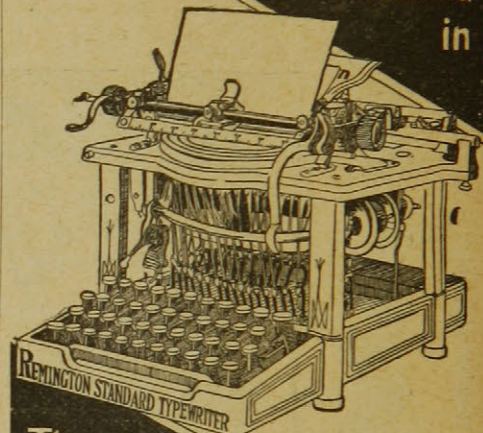
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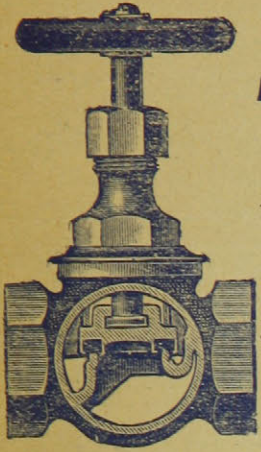
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